

REMARKS

In the Office Action¹, the Examiner objected to the abstract because it exceeded the maximum length of 150 words; objected to the specification because it contained a hyperlink and a trademark; objected to claims 2, 6, and 10 because of informalities; rejected claims 2, 3, 6, 10, and 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite; rejected claims 1, 3-5, 7-9, 11, and 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application 2004/0103371 to Chen et al. ("*Chen*"); and rejected claims 2, 6, and 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Chen* in view of Japanese Patent 2000-148788 to Ouchi ("*Ouchi*").

By this Amendment, Applicants have amended the abstract to contain fewer than 150 words. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw the objection to the abstract.

The Examiner objected to the specification because it contains an embedded hyperlink <http://www.somewhere.com> at page 14, line 25. In the Office Action, the Examiner stated that "Applicant[s] [are] required to delete the embedded hyperlink See MPEP § 608.01." Applicants respectfully traverse. The M.P.E.P. § 608.01 states, in part, that "37 CFR 1.57(d) states that an incorporation by reference by hyperlink or other form of browser executable code is not permitted." Furthermore, 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(d) states the following:

¹ The Office Action contains a number of statements reflecting characterizations of the related art and the claims. Regardless of whether any such statement is identified herein, Applicants decline to automatically subscribe to any statement or characterization in the Office Action.

Other material ("Nonessential material") may be incorporated by reference to U.S. patents, U.S. patent application publications, foreign patents, foreign published applications, prior and concurrently filed commonly owned U.S. applications, or non-patent publications. An incorporation by reference by hyperlink or other form of browser executable code is not permitted.

However, the hyperlink <http://www.somewhere.com> is not an incorporation by reference. This hyperlink is merely an example URL that a hypothetical user of the mobile terminal 100 may input. See page 14, lines 21-27. That is, the contents of <http://www.somewhere.com>, if it exists, are not being incorporated into the specification. Therefore, 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(d) does not apply. Applicants thus respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this objection.

Unlike the above hyperlink at page 14, line 25, the following hyperlink <http://www.cs.ualberta.ca/~zaiane/courses/cmput685-00/papers/wave.pdf> at page 16, line 28 is an incorporation by reference. Accordingly, Applicants have deleted this hyperlink to conform to 37 C.F.R. § 1.57(d).

The Examiner objected to the use of the trademark Bluetooth at page 13, line 27 and stated, "[i]t should be capitalized wherever it appears and be accompanied by the generic terminology." See Office Action, page 2. However, the word Bluetooth at page 13, line 27 is already capitalized and accompanied by several other generic networking protocols. Furthermore, Applicants have amended the specification by adding the registered trademark symbol "®" after the word "Bluetooth" at page 13, line 27 to further clarify that Bluetooth is a trademark. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to reconsider and withdraw this objection.

Applicants respectfully traverse the objection of claims 2, 6, and 10 because of informalities; the rejection of claims 2, 3, 6, 10, and 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph; the rejection of claims 1, 3-5, 7-9, 11, and 12 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e); and the rejection of claims 2, 6, and 10 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a). By this Amendment, Applicants have cancelled claims 1-12, thus rendering the objection and rejections moot. Applicants, therefore, respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw these objection and rejections.

Applicants have added new claims 13-24. Applicants submit that no new matter has been added by these amendments. Applicants further submit that neither *Chen* nor *Ouchi*, nor their combination, teaches or suggests each and every element of claims 13-24.

Independent claim 13, for example, recites a web page processing method comprising, among other things, “identifying a headline and a story body in the first web page.”

The Examiner cited Fig. 7 and paragraph [0025] of *Chen* as a teaching of headline and story body. See Office Action, page 5. However, even if Fig. 7 of *Chen* contains a web page with a headline and a story body, this does not mean that *Chen* teaches identifying a headline and identifying a story body in a web page. Furthermore, paragraph [0025] of *Chen* appears to disclose a method for requesting a web page. This paragraph does not disclose identifying a headline and a story body in a web page.

The Examiner stated that the disclosure by *Chen* in page 7 paragraph 0072 lines 8-13 and page 8 paragraphs 0085 to 0087 “is the same as extracting the headline.” See Office Action, page 5. This disclosure by *Chen* teaches “various ways of splitting a

web page Multi-subject splitting generates a local index page in addition to the sub-pages. The local index page contains hyperlinks pointing to each sub-page.” See *Chen*, para. [0072]. But this disclosure is also silent with respect to identifying a headline and a story body in a web page.

The Examiner again argued that the web page processing method of claim 13 is disclosed in Fig. 4 and paragraphs [0012], [0033], and [0039] of *Chen*. See Office Action, page 6. However, these portions of *Chen* disclose “partition[ing] the web page into regions, including [a] header, [a] footer, [a] left side, [a] right side, and . . . body regions” (*Chen*, [0012]). These regions are identified by considering the markup language tags such as <BODY>. See *Chen*, para. [0039]. The Examiner apparently considers the header region and the body region of a web page as corresponding to the claimed headline and story body, respectively. This is incorrect. For example, Applicants’ Fig. 5 depicts a headline 61b in the body region of the web page 60 while the header region contains “AAA.com.” Therefore, the cited portions of *Chen* do not teach or suggest “identifying a headline and a corresponding story body in the first web page.”

Lastly, the Examiner stated that the web page processing method of claim 13 is disclosed by *Chen* in paragraphs [0033], [0056], [0065], and [0066]. See Office Action, page 10. But again, these paragraphs disclose determining regions of a webpage, not identifying a headline and a story body in a web page.

Therefore, *Chen* fails to teach or suggest “identifying a headline and a corresponding story body in the first web page,” as recited in claim 13. Furthermore, the Examiner cited *Ouchi* as a teaching of “calculating average number of characters

per cluster for each of the groups; and determining the headline and the story body, wherein a group having a low average is the headline and a group having a high average is the story body." See Office Action, page 11. Although Applicants disagree with the Examiner's characterization of *Ouchi*, even assuming that the Examiner is correct, *Ouchi* fails to cure the deficiencies of *Chen* noted above. That is, *Ouchi* also fails to teach or suggest the web page processing method of claim 13 comprising "identifying a headline and a corresponding story body in the first web page."

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration of this application and the timely allowance of the pending claims.

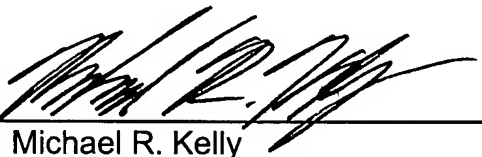
Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this response and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
GARRETT & DUNNER, L.L.P.

Dated: January 5, 2007

By: _____



Michael R. Kelly
Reg. No. 33,921